





## THE CHRONICLE &amp; DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

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MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, AND THE COAST OF CHINA.

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG.

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The Directory is published in Two Parts. Complete at \$5, or with the List of Residents, Fort Directories, Maps, &c., at \$8.

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Siam..... Messrs. J. L. & Co.  
Amoy..... Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.  
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San Francisco..... Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.  
San Antonio..... Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1874.

The reports issued by the medical officers in the Customs employ upon the health of the various ports are always of much interest, and although much which they contain is of such a character that it is only of value to professional men, these documents have much in them of use to the general reader, not only in regard to matters of Hygiene, but also in respect to the ideas of the natives of China upon many important subjects. The last volume issued is not disappointing in this respect, and we can confidently recommend it to the perusal, both of professional and non-professional men. To the latter attention to these periodical reports cannot but be of value, as they give plain and practical hints for the preservation of health in China, such as will form a sufficient guide to men of ordinary prudence, to enable them to avoid many mistakes which in the absence of such information, they are apt to fall into. Prominent among these valuable hints, is one given by Dr. Mansons, of Amoy, who points out that the advice given by him to attempt to live like the natives and assimilate our diet to theirs, is superficial, and would, if carried out, lead to the conclusion that we should also eat and drink like the natives. The true policy, he says, is to take the best of both worlds, and to assimilate the temperance and moderation of the natives to our own habits, and to resist the temperance influences which they exert. Similar advice, more in detail, is given by Dr. Jamieson, of Shanghai, a gentleman, whose long residence in China and patient and scientific investigation of subjects of this nature, make him specially worthy of being heard. He says: "The alarming frequency and fatality of diseases of the circulatory system among foreigners in China, ought not to have its effect in causing each person to examine his manner of life. In this connection the following extract from a late lecture on Functional Diseases of the Liver, by Dr. MURKINSON, is worthy of the most attentive perusal and consideration by the busy men more than by members of the medical profession:—

"What in many persons is merely a form of some daily use, under certain conditions, occurs at a comparatively early period of life, many observations have indicated that persons who habitually consume a large quantity of rich and stimulating food, and of alcoholic drinks, who take little exercise, are particularly prone to fatty degeneration. ANDERSON and LEBERLIN long ago connected atrophy of the vessels with a 'particular taste of the fluids daily resembling that' (HASSE, Diseases of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration, Syd. Soc. Tr. p. 82), and it has been common observation by physicians practising at a spot where my own experience has borne out the accuracy of the assertion, that at an unusually early period of life and diseases of the aortic valve which are not congenital, and are independent of injury or rheumatism, are met with far oftener in persons who are the subjects of the lithic acid dyscrasia, or who have had gout, than in those who have no such tendencies."

"What," says GAILLARD, "in these dull unimaginative days, are the terrors of conscience to the disease of the liver?"

Regarding as serious and often fatal in themselves, these diseases may well excite terror in the breast of an eastern resident, but when they are found to be, even in their less pronounced forms, the starting points of a fatal disease, generation with acrimony and heart disease in close prospect, the significance of a warning against avoidable error in food and drink is greatly enhanced. There are other dangers equally to be avoided, though it is not always possible to escape them. It should ever be borne in mind that there are many things which may with impunity be done in Europe, but which no person of prudence will attempt to do here."

Dr. JAMIESON'S remarks are made with special reference to Shanghai, but it is needless to point out that they apply equally to Hongkong, and in fact to all places in China. The above is, indeed, the lesson, taught not only by the concurrent opinion of professional

men, but by the common sense of all who have been in China long enough to form an opinion, and have taken the trouble to exercise ordinary observation. There is no necessity for an assent to the views of a man who is often as prejudicial as he is bigoted, and whose extreme of indulgence is as obviously to be avoided. Ordinary common sense and observation are the two essentials of prudence in tropical climates, and if these be exercised there is much less ground for fearing the inroads of disease than is commonly imagined. The truth of the old saying that at the age of thirty a man is either his own doctor or a fool is fully exemplified here. The cases where illness has actually set in on many of our boats, would be a sufficient proof of this, but during the equally important period when the disease is in its incipient stage, a general hint from his medical attendant, to do all that is necessary to preserve his health, is all that is required to do so.

The more technical portions of the reports are not fitted for discussion in the columns of an ordinary paper, though they are of great interest to the perusal of all professional men in China; but we may note some interesting remarks made by Dr. Mansons, of Amoy, with reference to quinine, to which he alludes that the inordinate use of this popular specific, may not be attended with danger. He says: "It is very common indeed that we meet with a genuine case of well-established ague in a European. Usually the first indications of approaching fever are treated with large doses of quinine, and you have only an abated and imperfect disease to study."

"We think that the edge of convalescence after this quinine-dose is longer, and more distressing than in the general run of well-developed and perfect agues. The native quinine, as it is called, is given in large doses, and rises up on the conclusion of his fever, ready for his work as if nothing had happened. Observing this, we sometimes think that there is such a thing as giving quinine too soon. The physicians of late generation thought so. It seems to diffuse the disease, as to speak, as well as ultimately to cure it. We think the early use is the cause of a milder fever but a more tedious convalescence."

It may be worthy of note that quinine is becoming appreciated by the Chinese. It is now known by the name of the white medicine, and is in much request for fevers. This is satisfactory, as showing that they are quite ready to take lessons from Europeans in medical matters.

We are informed that a numerous demand for quinine has been sent in for a public meeting, to give expression to the views of the community with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs officers.

The Band of H.M. 5th Regiment will perform this evening at 8 p.m.:

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March, "Maiden in Arms"..... Godfrey.

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## Post-Office Notifications

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*A mail will close.*

The Malle for Singapore, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, Borneo, Kappal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, per steamer *Bumerai*, will sail at 11.30 A.M. to-day, the 11th instant instead of at the time previously notified, viz., on Saturday, the 9th inst. The *Hindostan*, for the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Manila—Perachenor Union, to-morrow the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Batavia, via Hongkong, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—a General India Mail Packet *Khindana* and Sea Gull—will start to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

**MAILS BY THE "ENGLISH PACKET."**  
The English Contract Packet "*MILNERS' POWER*" will be dispatched with the usual frequency on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 14th September.  
Letters forwarded by post will be received until 10 A.M. on the 14th September.  
Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the locked open for their reception.  
To London for collection will be received until 10 A.M. on the 13th September.  
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 13th September, with post-office fee.  
Letters forwarded after 10 A.M. on the 13th September, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The last time for posting Letters at the Office is 11 A.M. for Newpapers, Books, & Papers 10 A.M. on the 12th September.  
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom and Brinsford, or St. Helena, may be posted after 10 A.M. on the 12th inst. at 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1874.

**MAILS BY THE "FRENCH PACKET."**  
The French Mail Packet "*TIGER*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at noon, with the Mail.  
To and through the United Kingdom via *Marseilles*, to France and other Continents.  
Singapore (in a closed mail to France), to Bangkok, Siam, Saigon, Haiphong, Lyons, Bordeaux, London, Southampton, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiania, and other ports.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 19th instant, after which no more letters can be posted.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 19th instant.  
Letters forwarded by post will be received until 10 A.M. on the 19th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1874.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable hereon on Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet via Brinsford.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postage on Letters addressed to Newpapers, when forwarded via *Southernport*, with postage payable by the sender, may be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letter. Paid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong will be the same as that charged at Shanghai, Amoy, and Yokohama will be as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$2..... 18 cts.  
Above \$2 and not exceeding \$5..... 30  
Above \$5 and not exceeding \$10..... 34  
Above \$10 and not exceeding \$20..... 34  
Above \$20 and not exceeding \$100..... 42  
Above \$100..... 50

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which the Mails for London arriving at Suva from Hongkong are despatched to England by the *British*, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, which must be paid in advance, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom, forwarded, will be as follows:

Letters..... 24 cents per half ounce  
Books and Newspapers..... 8 „ each.  
Packets..... „  
not exceeding 1 ounce 8 „  
„ „ „ „ 2 „ 12 „  
every additional 4 „ 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on Letters addressed to Newfoundland which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via..... 34 cents each 4 ounces  
When forwarded via..... 34 „ „ „  
Marseilles..... „ „ „  
When forwarded via..... 28 „ „ „  
Southeastern..... „ „ „

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that a list of British and French Aden Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveying correspondence from Hongkong to the various Foreign ports of the African Continent, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena, and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, which must be paid in advance, on Letters sent to any of the above-named Ports, via Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce newspaper 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Currents, Newspapers, and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each 1 ounce

Rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is..... 12 cents.  
Letters sent to France by ordinary Date Packet..... 18 „  
British Packet when marked via Alexandria and Marseilles..... 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on Letters when sent paid in advance, on Packages of printed papers, extra letters of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Mail via San Francisco, will be as follows:

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight..... 2 cents  
for a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces..... 4 „  
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces..... 8 „  
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

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